

REFERENCE 6-A

FALLING HEAD PERCOLATION TEST PROCEDURE

REFERENCE SECTION 1-A

FALLING HEAD PERCOLATION TEST PROCEDURE

Source: EPA, Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems, 1980.

Number and Location of Tests

A minimum of three tests shall be performed within the area proposed for an absorption system. They shall be spaced uniformly throughout the area. If soil conditions are highly variable, more tests may be required.

Preparation of Test Hole

The diameter of each test hole is 6 inches, dug or bored to the proposed depths of the absorption systems or to the most limiting soil horizon. To expose a natural soil surface, the sides of the hole are scratched with a sharp pointed instrument and the loose material is removed from the bottom of the test hole. Two inches of ½- to ¾-inch rock are placed in the hole to protect the bottom from scouring when the water is added.

Soaking Period

The hole is carefully filled with at least 12 inches of clear water. The depth of water should be maintained for at least 4 hours and preferably overnight if clay soils are present. A funnel with an attached hose or similar device may be used to prevent water from washing down the sides of the hole. Automatic siphons or float valves may be employed to automatically maintain the water level during the soaking period. It is extremely important that the soil be allowed to soak for a sufficiently long period of time to allow the soil to swell if accurate results are to be obtained.

In sandy soils with little or no clay, soaking is not necessary. If, after filling the hole twice with 12 inches of water, the water seeps completely away in less than ten minutes, the test can proceed immediately.

Measurement of the Percolation Rate

Except for sandy soils, percolation rate measurements are made 15 hours but no more than 30 hours after the soaking period began. Any soil that sloughed in to the hole during the soaking period is removed and the water level is adjusted to 6 inches above the gravel (or 8 inches above the bottom of the hole). At no time during the test is the water level allowed to rise more than 6 inches above the gravel.

Immediately after adjustment, the water level is measured from a fixed reference point to the nearest 1/16th inch at 30-minute intervals. The test is continued until two successive water level drops do not vary by more than 1/16 inch within a 90-minute period.

After each measurement, the water level is readjusted to the 6-inch level. The last water level drop is used to calculate the percolation rate.

In sandy soils or soils in which the first 6-inch of water added after the soaking period seeps away in less than 30 minutes, water level measurements are made at 10-minute intervals for a 1-hour period. The last

water level drop is used to calculate the percolation rate.

Calculation of the Percolation Rate

The percolation rate is calculated for each test hole by dividing the time interval used between measurements by the magnitude of the last water level drop. This calculation results in a percolation rate in terms of minutes/inch. To determine the percolation rate for the area, the rates obtained from each hole are averaged. (If tests in the area vary by more than 20 minutes/inch, variations in soil type are indicated. Under these circumstances, percolation rates should not be averaged.)

Example: If the last measured drop in water level after 30 minutes is 5/8-inch, then:

$$\text{Percolation rate} = (30 \text{ minutes}) / (5/8 \text{ inch}) = 48 \text{ minutes/inch.}$$